FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE MONEY MARKET EASIER.

News from India and China.

THE SARAH SANDS BURNT. Cotton Improving-Breadstuffs Dull-Consols 931 a 94.

(By the American Printing Telegraph Co.'s Lines-21 Wall-st.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858. The Canadian Company's screw steamer North America, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 30th December, arrived at this port this evening, with four

days later intelligence from Europe.

The Cunard steamship America, from Boston Dec

16, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, Dec. 28, The steamship North America arrived here at o'clock this evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 9 O'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

THE LATEST.

THE LATESE.

From The Time City Article.
LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

The funds opened steadily and showed a tendency to increased firmness during the whole day, until after regular hours, when a sudden decline took place, which was attributed to operations in connection with the failure of the dealer announced yesterday. Money was in rather increased request consequent upon the approaching termination of the year, but there was a full supply for loans on Government Securities at 4½ P cent, and 7%7½ P cent in the discount market. About £40,000 in gold was sold to the Bank to-day, and there was an arrival of thirty thousand sovereigns

and there was an arrival of thirty thousand sovereigns from Scotland.

From The Daily News City Article.

The funds to-day were principally affected by considerations connected with the position of the account of the large operator whose failure was amounted the large operator whose failure was amounted yesterday. The market is for the moment quite deranged by this event, owing to the belief that the defaulter has transactions open to the extent of considerably more than a million, chiefly in options.

At the Bank of England the demand for money to-day continued very moderate, owing to the fact that good bills are readily discounted in the open market at from 7½ to 7 per cent. The amount of gold purchased by the Bank of England to-day was £40,000, inclusive of £9,000 or £10,000 in bar gold and United States coin, ex the steamer America, but exclusive of £30,000 in sovereigns received from Scotland. A large quantity of sovereigns, ex the America, are understood alse to have been sent to-day into the Branch of the Bank at Liverpool.

of the Bank at Liverpool.

As money becomes easier in this market, and commercial affairs resume to some degree their nominal aspect; the exchanges between this country and the Continent continue to droop. This afternoon the rates were quoted lower for bills on nearly all the leading Continental markets.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

It is stated in The Times (City Article) that yester-day two suspensions were announced, the first being that of Tupton, Hooton & Co., an old house of good repute in the Manchester trade, with liabilities for about £32,000, while the other is that of Hint in Brothers & Co. of Old Broad street. In neither case, however, are the prospects of liquidation unfavorable.

THE STAFF COLLEGE. It is officially announced that the competitive ex-amination for admission to the Staff College will be held on the 1st of February.

BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

A latter from Capt. Castle, commader of the Sarah Sands, is published, describing the partial destruction of the ship and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3:15 p. m. The precautions adopted have already been given. The flames burned through the upper deck, and at about 9 p. m. a fearful explosion took place in the port magazine. "By this time," says Capt. Castle, "the ship was one body of flames from the stern to the main rigging, and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major Brett, in command of the troops, forward, and teld him my opinion, requesting him to keep order among the troops until the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men were to keep the fire back. One party were below, keeping the bulkhead coal from burning, several of whom were dragged up senseless, when fresh volunteers took their places, but who soon in turn again had to be dragged up in the same state. At 11 p. m. the main topsail-yard took fire. Mr. Welsh, Quartermaster, and four or five soldiers, went aft with wet blankets and succeeded in extanguishing the flames there, bu not until the yard and mast were nearly burnt through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back inch by inch until daylight, when it had been completely got under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter was blown out by the explosion, fifteen feet of water was in the hold, and the ship was rolling heavily, and taking in large quantities of water aft."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There is scarcely any news of general interest in this morning a journals.

It is announced that at the close of the year Mr.

It is announced that at the close of the year Mr. David Barclay Chapman will retire from the firm of Mesors. Overend, Gurney & Co.

The North American brings 73 passengers. She was off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this morning, and Capt. Grange threw overboard the news parcel for the Associated Press.

sociated Press.

The Cunard steamer America arrived out at five O'clock on the morning of the 28th uit.

The Transatlantic steamer Jason has been chartered to convey troops to India.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Saturday, the 26th of December, was observed as a boliday in monetary circles. The Bank of Ireland has followed the example of the Bank of England, and reduced its rates of discount to 8 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ cent.

On Mencay, the 28th, the funds were very buoyant, prices advencing nearly 1 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ cent. The best paper was readily negotiated in the Discount market at 21.4 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ cent.

The demand for money at the Bank was moderately active. The builton was rapidly augmenting.

On the 29th, money continued to grow easier, and there was every prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Court circular reiterates the story that the King of Holland intends to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange, although nothing official has yet transpired in the matter.

The Earl of Spencer is dead. Lord Althorp, just reurned from the United States, succeeds to the

Decrage.

Lord Harrowby has resigned the office of Keeper of the Pricy Scal on account of ill health. Lord Clauricarde succeeds him.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 4 had reached England. The Calcutta mails of the 25th November had arrived at Trieste, and were expected in London on the day after the North American sailed. The news of the relief of Lucknow is confirmed. The enemy fought desperately. The rebels had not evacuated Lucknow. Sir Colin Campbellasks for are-enforcements, although his force is computed at 12,000, in the order. The women and children and the sick were conveyed safely to Campore. The fighting before Lucknow was very severe. On the 16th the enemy surfered enormously. The fight on that day was one of the severest ever witnessed. On the 19th the enemy were flying in great numbers from Lucknow, and the firing had nearly ceased.

After the fight the bodies of 150 Sepoys were counted in one place. The latest accounts are not very intelligible. Two telegraph clerks had been murdered near Alumbagh—the news being thereby stopped. When Sir Colin Campbell left Campore, on the 11th, he rode forty miles at a stretch. In his engagement he relied upon the artillery as much as possible, thereby avoiding an unnecessary loss of men. Nena Sahib, with all his men and bogg age, had joined the rebels. The Gwalior contingent was still at Calipee—divided counsels, it was stated, being the cause of their inaction. It was reported that the King of Delhi's son and two nephews, after being tried by unilitary commissioners, had been shot.

The Daily News says that the rebels of Oude have

The Daily News says that the rebels of Onde have placed a boy upon the throne, and keep him in state at Fyzabad, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, which is defended by a large fort with a wall and ditch and

round towers and new intrendments.

Three companies of the 34th native infantry had mutinied at Chittagong and marched to Dacca. One hundred Europeans had been sent to intercept them.

The Jawapore territory was Chrostened by a large force from Oude.

18. ..

Serious disorders were anticipated in Rajpootana, and

Serious disorders were anticipated in Rajpootans, and European troops were urgently wanted.

The Calcutta markets were almost unchanged. The money market was improved. Exchange 2/1; @2/2. Freights were unchanged.

The steamer Sarah Sands, while conveying troops to India, took fire, and burned for fifteen hours. All the after part of the ship was destroyed, and she put into Mauritins for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline, and the preservation of all on board was extraordinary.

FRANCE.

The Senate was convoked for the 18th of January.
The Council of State, presided over by the Emperor,
has declared against the system of obligatory agricultural insurance

The Times Paris corespondent is assured that all the exiled Generals have had permission given them to return to France, without condition of any kind.

NAPLES.

NAPLES.

The official report of the recent earthquake says that it was confined to the interior of the principality and province of Basilicata. All the buildings in Potensa are in ruins. Twelve villages had nearly disappeared. There were four hundred dead at Castilla and thirty at Polla. Sicily had altogether escaped. A fresh shock was felt at Naples on the 19th and 20th but nothing disappeared. and 20th, but nothing disastrous occurred.

GERMANY.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says, that we learn from Havana that the European Powers are about to make an energetic attempt to get rid of the State duties. England is willing to pay some indemnification, but the United States Government is not unlikely to act as it didtoward Denmark a few months before the Sound Dues were abolished. The same authority gives a rumor that another and more important reduction in the Austrian army will be made in 1858.

RUSSIA.

The navigation of the Azof is closed for the season.

The Circassian chiefs have sent a petition to the Great European Powers, praying that the Treaty of Paris, which forbids hostilities in the Black Sea, and opens the commerce of the Circassian ports. opens the commerce of the Circassian ports, may be enforced against Russia.

CHINA.

We have Hong Kong dates to November 15. The American Commissioner had arrived at Hong Kong in the Minnesota.

The English fleet was about to move into the Canton River. The French fleet will co-operate with the English, who are expected to commence immediately. The Russian Commissioner was at Hong Kong.

It was rumored that Lord Canning, as soon as transports could be procured, would send 2,400 troops from India to China.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4/13/24/11. At Shanghai business in imports was moderate. Exports

Shanghai business in imports was moderate. Exports dull. Freights unchanged. Silk had declined ten to

AUSTRALIA.

The ship Suffolk, with Melbourne dates of Oct. 5, and 145,000 ounces of gold, had arrived in the Euglish

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days succeeding the departure of the Africa (Monday and Tuesday) were 17,000 baies, including 5,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export. All qualities have slightly advanced, but the lower descriptions have most improved—say id. The market closed firm.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Marchester are favorable. A better feeling existed in the market.

Insight of the second of the s

ACCOMMON. Ashes quiet, and sales unimportant. Other atticles generally very slow of sale, but prices unattered.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS were quiet but steady. Sugar firm. Rick quiet, and slightly higher. Tallow firm at 55/3. Coffee quiet. Linseed Oil. 29. Scotch Pig. Ikon steady at 51/625/2.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was slightly easier. Consols closed at 93/294 for account.

Three Men Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1858.
A boat containing five persons, when crossing the harbor tc-day, capsized, and three of them, named Julien, Warner and Fitzgerald, were drowned.

Weather Reports.

Weather Reports.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.]

BANGOR, Jan. 14—9 a. m.—We have very pleasant weather, with a north-west wind, and the thermometer marking 19°.

CALIAS, Me., Jan. 14—9 a. m.—Pleasant weather, southerly wind, and the mercury marking 20°.

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 14—9 a. m.—We have clear, mild weather, with the wind W, by S.

SACKVILLE, Jan. 14—9 a. m.—The weather this morning is clear and beautiful. The wind is from the S. S. E., and the thermometer marks 25°.

near and beganning. The wind is from declar, the sounder marke 28°.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 14—9 a. m.—Clear, beautiful weather ere, with a light west wind, and the thermometer at 26°.

Chathian, N. B., Jan. 14—9 a. m.—The weather is clear an

fine.

Monckton, N. B., Jan. 14.—Weather fine. Wind north-west.

Yarmouth, N. S., Jan. 14.—Clear weather; wind north-west,

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 14.—Clear weather; wind north-west, and the mercury marking 32°.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—9 a.m.—Clear weather, with a south-west wind and the thermometer at 35°.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14.—9 a. m.—The weather is hazy and cool, and the thermometer at 47°.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—The weather is clear and

COOK, and the three of the cook of the coo

nometer 48°. Tol.hoo, Jan. 14.—Cloudy; thermometer 38°. Pitrzgukon, Jan. 14.—Weather clear and pleasant; the

nometer 36°. Buffalo, Jan. 14.—Clear and mild; wind east; thermomet

DOSVILLE, Jan. 14.—Weather warm and hazy.

LOISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Weather clear; thermometer 41°.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—Slightly hazy here; thermometer 22°.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Clear and pleasant; thermometer 40°.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mild and clear; thermometer 40°.

FULTON, III. Jan. 14.—Clear and pleasant; thermometer 30°.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 14. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 30°.

nometer 30°.
Calais, Me., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Weather clear; thermometer 33°
Sr. Jons, N. F., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Mild and cloudy; wind
west: thermometer 45°.
N.W. HAVEN, Ct., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and mild; ther ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and mild; wind west

ermometer 34°. Troy, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and pleasant; thermom er 36°.
POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., Jan 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and pleasant exing slightly.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan 4, 6 p. m.—Very pleasant; thermomer 280. St. John, N. B., Jan. 14. 6 p. m.-Light north-west wind;

remometer 32. FREDERICTOR, N. B., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and calm; thermenter 26°.
Mencron, N. B., Jau. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and calm; thermom ter 260. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 14. 6 p. m.-Mild and clear; and north. Buffato, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear and cold; wind west rermometer 36°. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 14, 9 p. m.—Clear and pleasant; ther

non-eter 26°. Syracuss, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear; thermometer 45°. Utica, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Very clear; light east wind SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.—Clear; wind south-PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.-Weather clear; thermon

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14, 6 p. m.-Weather clear, wit

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. From Our Own Correspondent.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1858.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill to repeal the act of last year authorizing the crection of a new City Hall in New-York.

Hall in New-York.

ASSESSING THE PROPERTY OF RAILBOADS.

Mr. STOW introduced a bill this morning which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections one and six of chapter 536 of the Laws of 187, and that part of section two, of the same chapter, which requires special notice to be given in case an assessment roll includes property belonging to a railroad corporation, is, also, repealed.

THE EANSAS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DIVEN this morning concinded his argument in favor of the adoption of Usese resolutions, discussing the questions involved, with marked ability. He was followed by Senator Wadsworth. Mr. W. occupied the floor up to the hour of adjournment, when a recess until 7 p. m. wax ordered, in order that he might have an opportunity V. finish.

Mr. SCHELL offered the following:

Wherea, The secury ate indebtedness of various foreign Governments to the citives of the third States has gradually swol in to a vast amount, and whereas, without the intervention of their own Government, the only resource of such citizens is that of a powerless dependence upon the caprice of said foreign States; and whereas, without the shifted dispense

on of justice, no Government is true to its appropriate missio Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of State of New-York in the General Assembly met. That the Sators of New-York in the Congress of the United States bestructed, and the Members of New-York in the Congression of a law to constitute the Court of Claims a tribunal for hear and determining the character and amounts of all such indebtures as aforesaid.

and determining the character and amounts of all such indebted ness as aforesaid.

Mr. NOXON introduced the following bill:
SECTION I. Section 2 of the act entitled "An Act to exempt "from sale on execution, the homstead of a homseholder having a family." Passed April 10, 1850, is hereby repealed.

That section of the chapter of the law proposed to be repealed is in the following words:

"To entitle any property to such exemption, the conveyance of the same shall show that it is designed to be held as a homestead under this act, or if already purchased, or the conveyance does not show such design, a notice that the same is designed to be so held shall be executed and acknowledged by the person owning the said property, which shall contain a full description thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the Glerk of the county in which its said property is situate, in a book to be provided for that purpose and known as the "Homestead Exemption Book," But no property shall, by vitue of this act, be exempt from sale for the purchase thereof or prior to the recording of the aforesaid deed or notice."

deed or notice."

REDEMFTION OF REAL ESTATE.

Mr. NOXON also introduced the following bill providing for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage:

SECTION I. Within one year from the day of sale of any real or lessehold estate by vitrue of any mortgage heretofore executed, or of any judgment of foreclosure thereon, such real or lessehold estate, or any distinct lot, tract or portion thereof so sold, may be redeemed by the mortgager, his personal representatives or assigns, on paying to the purchaser on such sale, his personal representatives or assigns, or to the Treasurer of the County in which such real or lessehold estate is situated, for the use of said pays chaser, the sum of money bid on such sale, with the interest on that sum from the time of such sale, at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

chaser, the sum of money bid on such sale, with the interest on that sum from the time of such sale, at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said purchaser or County Treasurer to make and execute a certificate stating the receipt of any moneys in the foregoing specified, to be in full redemption of said mortgaged premises from said sale, and thereupon to acknowledge the same before any officer authorized to take the proof or acknowledgement of deeds; and upon recording the same in the office of the Clerk of the County where said mortgaged premises are situated, the said sale shall become null and void.

Sec. 6. Such certificate shall be recorded by the County Clerk in the county or counties where such land is situated, or in the City of New York by the Register of Deeds, in the book of mortgage to the county of the prima facts exidence of the facts therein contained; and thereupon said mortgage for any sale made by virtue thereof, or to any judgment sufficient gauch sale.

Sec. 4. The purchaser on such sale shall be entitled to the immediate possession of such premises soid after the expiration of twenty days from the day of sale, unless the mortgagor, or some entitled to redeem said mortgaged pagnitises, shall, which said twenty days, give security to such purchaser for the use and occupation of said premises, for the prevention of waste thereon, and for the peaceable delivery of the same to the purchaser, his keirs or assigns, at the expiration of one year from the day of such sale, in case such premises shall not be redeemed as authorized by this act.

Sec. 5. Such security shall be a bond in the penalty of double the cult of New York by any Judge of any Court of Rec-

Src. 5. Such security shall be a bond in the penalty of double the sum bid by such purchaser on said sale, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approvedby the County Judge, or in the City of New-York by any Judge of any Court of Record in which the mortgaged premises are situated, conditioned to deliver possession of said premises at the expiration of one year from the time of said sale to said purchaser, his beirs, on assigns, without having permitted any waste, or done hything to injure the value of said premises, and to pay for the use of said premises, and to pay for the use of said purchaser, and to pay for the use of said purchaser, and seven per cent on all prior encumbrances at the expiration of the year aforesaid, provided the premises are not rendered according to the provisions of said act, said bond to be delivered to the purchaser of field in the office of the Clerk of the county where such mortaged premises are situated.

provisions of said act, said bond to be delivered to the purchaser of filed in the office of the Clerk of the county where such mortaged premises are altuated.

Sic. 6. After the expiration of one year, and within fifteen months from the day of sale of the mortaged premises, as herein before specified, every creditor having a lien on such mortaged premises absequent to such mortage forelessed (in case such mortaged premises are not redeemed within one year by the mortage of the representatives or assigns), shall have the right to redeem such premises from such sale, according to the printing of their liens, as follows:

"The creditor having the senior lien shall redeem by paying to the purchaser, or County Treasurer for the use of such purchaser, the sum paid by such purchaser, with seven per cent per annum interest thereon from the day of such sale; and any second or other creditor may redeem the same from such sale, and from such redeeming creditor, by paying to him, or to the County Treasurer, for his use, the sum paid by him on such redemption, with seven per cent per annum interest thereon from the day of such payment, together with the amount of all senior liens to these of such second or other creditor, held, owed or paid by the senior creditor from whom such second or other redefitor redeems, with seven per cent per annum interest thereon."

SEC. 7. To estitle any creditor to acquire the title of the original purchaser, or to become a purchaser from any other creditor, redeeming from the sale of such right required by law on redeeming from the sale of real estate upon execution by sheriffs.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mr. DIVEN concluded his remarks on the Kansas

Mr. WADSWORTH replied, but gave way without or cluding his remarks for a motion for a recess till 71 p. m. EVENING SESSION.

The Scuate reassembled at 7 p. m. Mr. WADSWORTH concluded his speech on the

Kansas resolutions.

Mr. J. D.-WILLARD moved that their further consideration be indefinitely postponed. Lost—Yeas, 12; Nays, 17.
Mr. MATHER moved that the resolutions be made

Mr. SPINOLA, with consent, presented a memorial from the Long Island Railroad asking an extension of time to pay the State debt.

Mr. SLOAN, with consent, introduced a bill relative to Receivers of Banking Institutions. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dixon. On motion, the House proceeded in the usual manner to vote for Speaker, with the following result: Van Valkenburgh 56 Law Alvord 52 Dwight Bacheller

Several members had paired off.

Another vote was had with the same result.

Another vote was had with the same result

Another vote was had with the same result.

A motion to adjourn was put and lost.

Mr. MILLS then moved—saying that the House had been in session eight or nine days in an ineffectual effort to elect a Speaker—that Mr. Alvord be Speaker for 35 days, Mr. Van Valkenburgh 40 days, and Mr. Law for the remainder of the session.

On motior, this proposition was laid on the table amid laughter.

Another vote for Speaker was had with the same result.

Mr. CHILDS moved that when the House adjourn, it be to take a recess till 4 p. m. to-day, Mr. HENDRICKSON moved, as an amendment,

Mr. HENDRICKSON moved, as an amendment, that the House proceed to vote as heretofore for Speaker. Carried; and
Another vote was had with the same result, with the exception that Mr. Baker for Van Valkenbergh, and Mr. Eunans for Alvord, paired off.
Mr. FULLERTON then moved that three votes be jaken, and that on the third vote the candidate receiving the plurality of votes be declared elected, if not sooner elected.
Mr. MOORE moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried—Yeas 63, Nays 52.

Carried—Yeas 63, Nays 52.

Another vote was had for Speaker, with the same

result.

Another vote was had with the same result.

Mr. E. S. ESTY moved that the House hold evening sessions, commencing at 7 o'clock, until an organization is effected.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the resolution lie on the table.—Lost—44 to 72.

Mr. BABBETT moved an amendment that the
House hold an afternoon session, commencing at

4 o'clock. Mr. WEIR moved an adjournment. Carried.

FROM ALBANY.

BARGAIN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF

THE ASSEMBLY.
From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1858. Albany, Jan. 13, 1258.

Again the same story, no organization of the Assembly. Yesterday there was an understanding that the Americans should vote for Mr. Alvord for Speaker, and the Democrats for Mr. Wilson for Clerk. But this morning the vote showed that the bargain could not be completed. There are 53 Democrats in the Assembly, and seven of the Amerleans are necessary to make a majority of a full House. Only six of them would agree to vote for Alverd. No persuasions or inducements could bring

over another man.

Mr. Reynolds of Saratoga, elseted by Americans and Democrats, has been very anxious to bring about a union, but has failed, and has gone home on leave of abserce on account of sickness in his

family.

Mr. Russell of Franklin now votes with the Re publicans, and the only reason that three more of them do not is, that outsilers still counsel them to keep up the semblance of a party.

Certain men who have hitberto been leaders in

the American party, such as Sammons, Kidd, Par-sons, &c., and who are still anxious to hold a position of influence, have been the only real obstacles to an organization.

It has been, from the beginning the policy of

these leaders to persuade the American members to insist upon such concessions and pledges as the Republicans must reject, in order to create at last an ill feeling which would carry over their votes to the Democrats. By this, the members would achieve a bootless triumph over the Republicans, would ill feeling which would carry over their votes to the Democrats. By this, the members would achieve a bootless triumph over the Republicanz, would outrage the constituencies the; represent, and, as one of them remarked, "dig their own political graves;" but the leaders would a complish their

purpose, and lay a well-grounded claim for future reward from the Democratic party. The plot has failed. What next will turn up, we shall know to-

morrow morning.

The American candidate for Clerk is understood be David Wilson, for the last two years a Clerk to be David Wilson, for the last two years a Gierk in the Treasurer's Office, and recently removed by Mr. Vanderpoel. He is the reputed author of the "Life of Solomon Northrup," the negro who was voluntarily kidnapped from Saratega and sold into Slavery. I believe he is also the author of some other Anti-Slavery books with Know-Nothing tendencies. He is made up by nature after the same pattern as a majority of the imbecile officials who have been thrown to the surface of politics by the Know-Nothing effervescence. It is a pity that their talents and integrity do not bear some fair proportion to their vanity and pretension.

If the American Members will moderate their de-mands, and act with the Republicans as soldiers in the ranks, entitled only to their equal share in the glory and spoils of the campaign, and not keep up the attitude of an independent army dictating the terms of their accession to our ranks, they will bargain, pledge or promise, can be made with the or to them, they will receive more from magnaninity and gratitude than is due to their numbers of their influence. ill receive more from magnanim-

The great point with them is to oust Mr. Richardson and put one of their own men in his place. The Republicans cannot consent to this without a loss of self-respect. If they had come into the Re publican caucus and proposed a capable and unex-ceptionable man for the office, it might have been awarded to them. But what might have been then conceded as a just claim from men in and of the party, cannot be now yielded to a small faction, standing in a hostile attitude, with no assurance and no rational confidence that they can be relied upon for anything beyond the stipulations as to the

fficers of the House.

There are some Republicans who would be glad to have Mr. Richardson withdraw his name, but they are not men above the suspicion of a corrupt

One of the consequences of the unwise and grasping course of the greedy clique who have sur-rounded the Americans, and induced them not to act with the Republicans, is the probable nomina-tion of some one in the place of Mr. Benton for Auditor. His retention was demanded. They could not see, or would not believe, that a large majority of the Republican party would be glad to have Mr. Benton retained. He is a good officer, an honest man, and his large experience in the ad-ministration of canal affairs would be valuable to the State. But there are not wanting men of greater capacity, of equal or sufficient experience, of ad-

inited integrity, to take his place.

If the Governor should send to the Senate the name of the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, there would be no hesitation in the approval of the nomination by the Senate and people. There would be some personal regrets that a faithful officer should have been the victim of the folly of his professed friends.

LAST WORDS FROM THE WEST.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11, 1858. Since I wrote last I have been as far West as Iowa City, and am here on my return. Conversations with friends who have traversed and are fresh from all the States and Territories of the North-West have but slightly modified my previous impressions with regard to the condition of the Peo ple. My latest conclusions are as follows:

I. The quantity of Grain in the West is greater than I had supposed. Illinois and Indiana (I think Ohio also) have far more wheat and Corn at the moment than ever before at this season; Wisconsin probably the same; while Minnesota, though she has no surplus to export, has at least double the product of any former year. And this crop will go further and hold out much better than hitherto, because there is an abundance of Prairie Hay almost everywhere, for want of which millions of bushels of Grain were fed out last year. I have hardly found a place outside of this city where this Hay is not for sale at \$5 or \$6 per tun, while it is offered in many places at \$24 to \$3. I was told in Iowa City that a load which had been vainly offered there at all prices down to \$1, was finally urged upon a friend of the owner for nothing, but he declined to have it pitched into his yard. This story may be apocryphal, but there can be no doubt of the general abundance and extreme cheapness of Hay throughout this region, where it sold up in some localities even to \$70 per tun last Spring, while thousands of cattle died for want of it, including some who had Grain in sufficiency. The scarcity of Stock Hogs for fatting is calculated to swell the surplus of Grain. Wisconsin is buying Pork by the cargo from Illinois, when she could profitably make a surplus, if she only had the pigs profitably make a surplus, if she only had the pigs whereby to convert her excess of Corn into Pork. Most of the Wheat remains still in the stack, awaiting better prices, the growers having no fit storage

II. The Spring demand for Goods, and especially for Dry Goods, throughout this region must be very light. The people are unable to pay for half the usual supply, and are so harassed by debt that they usual supply, and are so harassed by debt that they do not choose to incur any more just now. A friend asked a tailor in Davenport how his trade bore the general pressure. "First rate," he replied; "I "have more journeymen at work than ever before. "but all mending, facing and refitting: I hardly "make a new coat." And this must be in all departments of trade until the farmers can obtain the terrange. Society of former steppling in Joya departments of trade until the farmers can obtain better prices. Seeing a farmer standing in Iowa City beside as good a load of the Chico or gourd-seed corn as I ever saw anywhere, I asked him his price, and he answered, "Eighteen cents a bushel." I thought this chesp enough, but a friend assured me that it was above the market—fifteen assured me that it was above the market-fifteen assored me that it was above the half of the ruling cents for corn and forty for wheat being the ruling prices, and no money to be had for grain even of these rates. Consider that the ruling Currency at Iowa City consists of the issues of a Nebraska Bank for which neither Specie, Eastern Exchange, nor even Illinois bank-notes, can be obtained, except at a heavy discount—ten to fifteen per cent.—and not often at any rate, and you will see that this price for corn barely pays for harvesting and marketing it. If only storage-room is obtainable, I believe there is no safer employment for money at this me ment than in judicious purchases of Grain through-out the West. It is hardly possible that prices should not advance when the Spring shall have opened. But one-fourth the amount of Dry Goods purchased at the East last Spring will be an ample

apply for the requirements of the Spring and ummer of 1858. III. That the collection of deats should be a difficult process when Produce is so depressed, is a matter of course. There is scarcely at Eastern bank note to be found west cc Cleveland, and any few dollars that may straggle this way are eagerly snapped up and sent East as a remittance. Gold is hidden, where it still lingers; but very rauch not only hidden, where it still ingers; but very fraction of of this, but of silver change, has been gathered up of this, but of silver change, has been gathered up and sent East. Nebraska dank notes, generally of dubious solveney, and uniformly convertible into specie or Eastern paper cally at a minous discount, corporation shimplasters, and even individual shimplasters—none of them, regarded as of any value for outside the shadow of the tall "Banks" whence they are is sed-are the accepted sub-stitutes for money m most localities upon and west of the Mississippi. One of the Hutchinson west of the Mississippi. One of the Hutchisson brothers, who are now here singing their way Eastward from their new home in Minnesota, informed me that he has been singing along four hundred riles through Minnesota and Iowa, taking Grain for Music wherever cash was unattain-able, and has door very well by it. In one instance a farmer doors on with sink branch of Corn in his a farmer drave up with eight brshels of Corn in his sleigh, and his wife and six children scated thereon, saying. We have no money, but we all want to hear yez, and Corn is the best we can give you. He recepted the Corn very gladly, gave eight twen-

cannot be had, and turning or shipping it as may be advisable in each case. They report a considerable thinning out of the population of Minnesota toward the close of navigation, but believe there will be no suffering for food, even in the limited district ravaged by grasshoppers. Even where the Corn was thus cut off, there was a bounteous yield of excellent

Potstoes, and with these and some milk the poorest will go through the Winter.

The most successful mercantile collector of whom I have heard is a Boston genius, who made a rule of taking the best he could get in every case. If a debtor said, "We have no money here—noth—"ing to spare but Grain, for which there is no "price," he isquired what was asked for Wheat and offered to take his pay in that; if Wheat was not to be had, he took Corn; if Corn was also minus, he would take even Prairie Hay. Thus refusing nothing that looked like pay except fancy priced corner-lots in prophetic cities, he bargaine for the transportation of his Grain to some poin where it could be turned or whence it could be sent East, swapping off his shinplasters as oppor-tunity was presented for something better; until a last he reported to a friend in this City that he had turned into good assets his entire receipts, except one bill which was subject to two serious objections: 1. It was on a bank in Washington Territory; 2. It was counterfeit. He thought he could traded it in spite of either of these drawbacks, but both were too much for him. If I knew the name of this Bostonian, I would recommend him to some of our New-York houses for an engagement. There will be plenty of work for such as he through many months ahead. IV. I meet nobody—and I have conversed with

many on the subject—who does not readily agree that the system of Mercantile Credit hitherto prevailing is dead, so far as the West is concerned. Even if the manufacturers and bankers of Europe and the seaboard have the means and are mad enough to seek to reinflate the bubble, I judge that the West would quite generally refuse. Traders can of course be found to buy stocks on credit in the great seaports and bring them out for sale; but only the most hopelessly insolvent consumers can be induced to run in debt for them. Hereafter, "Pay as you go" will be the rule to an extent hitherto unknown. And as the bankers who have beretofore bridged over the gulf between producers and consumers of fabrics are mainly broken, and as but few of the European manufacturers sell on other credit but theirs, I do not see how the com-mercial Dagon is to be set on his pedestal again. I believe British Manchester sells no goods on credit except for paper that can be sold at once without recourse—an example which I affectionately commend to her American namesake, and to Lowell, Lawrence and Rhode Island as well. A large dealer in metals assures me that such a thing as credit for metals is unknown to the British manufacturers.

There is my tin," says the British producer of that useful metal; "where is yours?" That is a style of doing business which, generally adopted in this of doing business which, generally adopted in this country, would reduce the number of our non-producers by hundreds of thousands and proportionably increase the gains and the comforts of our industrious classes. Can there ever be a better time for rendering cash payment for goods universal than the present? Short credits between merchants who know each other thoroughly may still be well, but credit from him who has produced fabrics to their consumers is never well. It is easier paying for a new coat than for one which has been worn out. We have been suddenly and irresistibly brought down from the clouds to solid earth; now

let us stay down.

V. A word in praise of the Western Railroads. Though their arrangements for the ventilation of their passenger-cars are still detestably inadequate, compelling every one who happens to know that he has lungs, and that they require fresh air, to subject himself to colds and a general fight with his fellow passengers by keeping his window cues and a gust of cold prairie-wind pouring into his neck, and though their charges are higher this Winter than ever before, their new time-tables entitle them to every traveler's gratitude. They do not promise to carry you so fast as formerly by a fourth or fifth, but they actually carry you faster because they are almost always on time and flardly ever twenty minutes behind, where they formerly missed every third or fourth connection, subjecting the traveler to sore disappointment and vexation. Of course, there is but little travel in such a time—hardly a woman to each train, and barely men enough to half fill two cars on most Western roads—so that the chap was not far wrong who reported but two classes as now traveling: 1. Those running away; 2. Those running after them. This, however, cannot last. Industry, energy and economy will soon insure better times, and the Railroads will share in the general improvements. Let us for the hundredth ime entreat you, Messrs. Managers! to ventilate your cars. Break our legs or necks if you must, for that is accidental, or (at the worst) carelessness; but do not poison us with foul air, for that is delib

erate murder.

—I hear of almost uniform good results from the growth of the Sorghum last season, and infer that ten times as much will be planted throughout the South-West in 1858. H. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CENTRAL AMERICA — MINNESOTA — THE UTAH EXPEDITION.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Evening Post.
The Central American Emigration Company has organized in this city. A New-York capitalist has been chosen President. This is one of the fruits of the speech of Eli Thayer, who is active in furthering the objects of the Company.
The Lecompton Democrats will oppose the admission of Minneseta, on the ground that the Enabling act limited the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention to one hundred and eight. This is to keep out the Douglas Congressmen. The Minnesotians and Douglas are enraged. Douglas are enraged.

Congressional action is talked of to restore Commo-

dore Stewart.
Senator Davis, of Mississippi, thinks the Utah expe dition extravagantly managed. Its cost, up to the pre-sent time, is eight millions, and the Government will incur the loss of animals on the Plains this Winter a million and a half of dollars.

THE CITY PRONOUNCED FOR COMONFORT'S DICTATORSHIP.

From The New Orleans Picayone, Jan. 3.

By the schooner Monte Christo, Capt. Stoddard, arrived yesterday from Tampico, we have advices from that port to the 96th ult., nearly two weeks later. The Mente Christo left her anchorage on the 20th, but was detained inside the bar by the unfavorable condition of the same till the morning of the day mentioned. And, in one respect, fortunately, as she was thereby enabled to bring important official dispatches, for our Government at Washington, from the United States Consul at that port, touching the recent political change in the net; aboring Republic.

Intelligence of the comp detat at the capital; and the pronunciamentes at Puebla, Vera Cruz, &c., reached. Tampica the merning of the 20th, brought thither by the wor steamer Guerrero. Very little time, if any, seems to have been taken for reflection as to whatcome to pursue, as a proclamation, accepting the new political programme in all its parts, was issued the some evening. It differs but little from those already before the winder, and is signed by all the officers of the State, the partison and leading citizens.

As to the feeling of the masses on the subjods, we have no means of forming an accurate opinion. Judging from the newspapers, which, of course, two controlled entirely by the existing Government of Gen. Moreno, there is no difference of opinion. Should this prove true, the new programme has probably been accepted without opposition throughout the Northern States of the Republic, as at the capital and Vera Cruz, said to have "import at dispeticles" for the Northern States of the Republic, as at the capital and Vera Cruz, said to have "import at dispeticles" for the authorities of Tampico. Of their concents, however, we have no intelligence, as Capt. Stoddard was obliged to sail before they were unde public. They must have been to the 21th from Vera Cruz, three days later than intelligence from slat port direct, and perhape brought news of still another revol

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

days later than intelligence from that year direct, and perhaps brought news of still another revolution? ...The report that Signer Amedic had died of the

vellow fever turns out to have been an exaggeration of a fact. At last accounts he was seriously ill. Nothing is solid as to the health of Signor Brignois. Nothing is solid as to the health of Signor Brignon.

The B'on, E. D., Morgan and Col. Murray of New York, Ch'o, Edwir Crowvell and Augustus Schell, are at Will and's Hotel, in Washington. If is reported that Scholl's visit is by request of the President, in reference a to some complaints made by the delegation, some of whom are cobpersing for his removal from the Collectorship.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO COL-ORED BOYS.

An affray occurred in Navy street, corter of Johnson treet, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between two colored boys, named Henry Havens, aged fifteen, and William Allen, aged sixteen years, which terminated in the death of the latter about 6 o'clock in the evening. It appears that Allen was at work in wood-shed, near where the affray occurred. Havens came in and annoyed him, when Allen put him out. Havens then took a wheelbarrow belonging to Allen's father and drew it to the corner. Allen followed him and brought it back, when Havens took it away for the second time. Allen then struck him in the face. Havens attempted to pick up a stone, but was prevented. They got across the street, when Havens picked up a piece of brick, of about i-pound weight, and threw it at Allen, striking him on the left side of the head, above the ear. The skull was fractured. He was picked up and taken into his father's house, near by, when a physician was called in, but he was beyond remedy, and died a few hours afterward. Havens belongs to the U. S. steamer Vixen, and was on furlough. He made his escape shortly after the affray. and it was thought had crossed the ferry for New-York; but, late in the evening, he was discovered under a pile of hay in a stable in Chapel street. Sec-geant Wright and Officer Wadday, of the Fourth Proeinet Police, arrested him, and he was looked up. Coroner Cozine impanneled aJury, and will commence

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

an investigation this morning.

The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York was held in their Reading-Room, Clinton Hall, Jan. 13, 1858—Mr. O. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President, in the chair; Wm. I. Martin Secretary pro tem. The annual reports of the President and Treasurer were read and ordered on file.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing

The relicowing officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Richard Warren, Vice-Presidents, Orrin Hutchinsen, Ewight H. Olmstead, Wm. H. Woodman; Corresponding Secretary, James Cushing, jr., Recording Secretary, Francis Beenneau, Jr.; Treasuire, Fraiklin Johnson, Directors, Salem T. Russed, D. B. Halstrad, Edward Howe, Jr., Quinten McAdam, W. W. Badger, Wm. I. Martin, G. W. Bannes and Denice A. Hawkins, Advisers, Feter Cooper, Caleb Barstow, George W. Platt, Charles, Solitivan, Abraham J. Fost, Aug. F. Dow and Robert N. White.

On motion of Wm. I. Martin,

Denical That the thunks of the Union be recognized to Plate.

Con motion of WM. I. Martis,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union be presented to Richard Warren, eag., for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties for the past year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The regular meetings have been generally quite well attended; on some few occasions there have been large gatherings, yet, I confess to a feeling of diappointment, as I perceive a lack of interest in the mass of the liberal sects of Christianity in the Union. One object of its formation was to bring together the individuals comprising the various churches in the city, so that they might become more acquainted with each other; and that each might learn something of the wants, or get a more perfect knowledge of the views others entertained; and from such acquaintance and such knowledge, it was supposed there could be found a basis on which to build an interesting as well as a useful institution.

and such knowledge, it was supposed there could be found a basis on which to build an interesting as well as a useful institution.

One means to be used by which to bring out individual views was public meetings, in which some question was to be debated by such as wished to speaker in which an essay should be read, and the subject of the essay should be discussed. This purpose has been carried out by the Directors, and there have been some most excellent essays read before the line. Various have been the themes brought to discussion, for it is maintained that a true Christianity should exfold all things that may pertain to the welfare or to the advancement of man. Mere theology is not enough. A true religious faith it should be discussed and made practicable. So the details in the Union have not been confined to nor have the essays been devoted to theology.

Our Union was termed also to inculcate brotherly love. Every one of the enough is not one live, who may not, in some way, decoded non-support of the control of the descriptions of the devoted to theology.

Our Union was termed also to inculcate brotherly love. Every one of the control of the control of the control of the descriptions of the devoted to theology.

Our Union was termed also to inculcate brotherly love. Every one that which he claims for himself the right to think, and that it one diverged the right to think, and to act for himself, in these opinions, accountable only to the Father of all.

I would suggest whether it were not expedient to attempt seems in causer that would, in some degree, neet a wast of the great and the control of the great and the control of the great was to fine great that would, in some degree, neet a wast of the great and the control of the great was the control of the great and the control of the great and the control of the great was the control of the great and the control of

that which he claims for himself the right to think, and to act for himself, in these opinions, accountable only to the Pathet. of all.

I would suggest whether it were not expedient to attempt seems measure that would, in some degree, meet a want of the great community about us. There are various channels in which we might labor, which will suggest themselves to the members of the Union. I would name, without of course dictating it, as the only one the "Children's Ald Society," and I would ask if this Union would not piedge its members by their own individual consent (for it could not be done otherwise, to raise a certain amount of money each year, to be handed in their name of Mr. Brace for some special object; it might be to send some boys to the West, or to ald the newsboy' lodgings, or it might be for some other purpose which Mr. Brace would advise us of. It would call for a subscription from each will always a subscription from each would advise us of. It would call for a subscription from each it? Who would not, if needful, make a ascrince of come englepment which he has in his comfortable home, as he calls to mind the number of those young ones, his brethren, who are deprived of all comfort. The \$4, or the \$4, paid for an object line that I have named, would do an amount of goed not to be calculated; and in after years the young men of this Union to-day, as they found years added to their lives, would look on some great man in our country, rising up from our Western States, and they would know that by their small secrifice they canable such an one to rise to be an ornament to mankind. There is no poerty in this. I believe it is to be reality. Taken way from the vice, and the temptation to sin, in this city, and transported into the rich soil of the West, many a young soul shall for the first time feel the impulse of goodness; and that influence shall fire him which an ardor unquenchable, to go on in intellectual labor and wheld an irresistible influence.

I ask now if one such should becafer live and be

and boilness of life, till he shall attain to a commanding position and wield an irresistible influence.

I ask now if one such should hereafter live and become what is have portrayed in part, in consequence of what the Christian Union shall have done, will not our Lonion be biessed? Will not surface with great loy, and will not our Lord say to each one, "Well done, good and faithful servant?" I come mend the matter to you to consider, if a general effort, one to be available, cannot be unde by you. It must be sutered into warnly by ali, if it be attempted, clee it will not succeed. There must be a systematic plan on which to labor. Let no one say "I cennot afford anything," for his own conscience, if questioned, would accuse him. There is a sin of omission as well so of con mission. Let all us beware thatfif we are not guilty of wrong doing—that we are not doing semething—aye, a great deaf to make the world better, so that we shall not have lived in vain, but so that this world shall have heen advanced because we have lived in it. The command of Christ, and of God before Christ, came, was, and is now, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all they are to the surface of t and honness of the, but he shall attain to a commanding position and wield an irresistible influence.

I sak now if one such should hereafter live and become what have portrayed in part, in consequence of what the Christian

Yest." New-York Jan. 15, 1889.

A paragraph quoted by us from The Boston Journal relative to modifications in the religious observances of the Jews in this city, has drawn a reply from the editor of The Asmonean. He says that the organ in the uptown synagogue has been there for ten years, and that the reason why religious services were perand that the reason why rengious services were per-formed in Dr. Raphall's church ou Sunday, is "that, "the armiversary of Judah Touro's death on the 18th "day of the Jewish month Tebeth, happened this year to full on a Sunday, and was kept on the Sunday-next year it will fall on the Saturday, and will be kept on the Saturday. But if the 'fulness of the Gertiles' are not to come in till the Rev. Dr. Raphall transfers the Sabbath service unto Sunday, the Mormons have abundance of time jet to do their